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## Reunion in Heaven.

When shall we meet again—  
Meet as we used to meet?  
What will Peace weave her chain  
Round us forever?  
Our hearts will not yet repose  
Safe from each blast that blows  
In this dark vale of woe—  
Never—no, never!

When shall we flow freely flow,  
Flow as life's river?  
When shall sweet citizenship glow,  
Changeless forever?  
Where joys celestial dwell,  
Where love each heart will fill,  
And fountains of purest light  
Never—no, never!

Up to that world of light,  
Take us, O God, I pray,  
May we all unite,  
Happy forever:  
When angelic spirits dwell,  
There may our souls meet,  
And time our joys dispel,  
Never—no, never!

When shall we meet again—  
Meet as we used to meet?  
What will Peace weave her chain  
Round us forever?  
Our hearts will not yet repose  
Safe from each blast that blows  
In this dark vale of woe—  
Never—no, never!

### PATRICK HENRY

We find in the Baptist Register the following, and to us, it is new. It appears that, soon after Henry's noted case of "Tobacco and the Preserver," as it was sometimes called, he heard of a case of oppression for conscience's sake. The English church, having been established by law in Virginia, became, as all such establishments are wont to do, exceedingly intolerant towards others. In prosecution of this system of conversion, three Baptist clergymen had been indicted, at Fredericksburg, for preaching the gospel of the Son of God contrary to the statute. Henry, hearing of this, rode some fifty miles to volunteer his services in defence of the oppressed. He entered the court, was unknown to the present save the bench and the bar, while the indictment was being read by the clerk. He sat within the bar until the reading was finished, and the king's attorney had concluded to prosecute in the defence of the prosecution, when he rose, reached out his hand for the paper, and, without mere ceremony, proceeded with the following speech:

May it please your worship: I think I heard read by this prosecutor, as I entered this house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the king's attorney of the colony has framed an indictment for the purpose of annoying and punishing by imprisonment, three inoffensive persons before the bar of this court, for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. May it please the court, what did I hear read? Did I hear it distinctly, or was it a mistake of my own? Did I hear an expression, as if a crime, that those men, whom your worship are about to try for misdemeanour, are charged with—what? and, continuing in a loud, solemn, and authoritative tone, pronouncing the gospel of the Son of God? Pausing amidst the most profound silence and breathless astonishment, he slowly waved the paper three times around his head, when, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, with peculiar and impressive energy, he exclaimed, "Great God!" The exclamation was a burst of feeling from a soul that was all overpowered. Mr. Henry resumed:

"May it please your worship: in a day like this—when time is about to burst her fetters—when mankind are about to burst their fetters to claim their natural and inalienable rights—when the yoke of oppression, that has reached the wilderness of America, and the monstrous silences of ecclesiastical and civil power, are about to be discovered—as soon a period, when liberty—liberty of conscience—is about to awake from her slumbers, and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here to-day in this indictment! Another fearful pause, while the speaker dramatically cast his sharp piercing eyes on the court and the prisoner, and resumed: "If I am not deceived, according to the contents of the paper I now hold in my hand, these men are accused of preaching the gospel of the Son of God! Great God!" Another long pause, while he again waved the indictment around his head, while a deeper impression was made on the

auditory. Resuming his speech: "May it please your worship: there are periods in the history of man, when virtue and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand—becomes his servile, his abject slave; he kicks the hand that smites him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot; and in this state of servility, he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage. But may it please your worship, such a day has passed away! From that period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for settlement in these American wilds—for liberty—for civil and religious liberty—for liberty of conscience to worship their Creator according to their own conceptions of Heaven's revealed will—from the moment they placed their feet upon the American continent, and, in the deeply-imbedded form, sought an asylum from persecution and tyranny—from that moment, despotism was crushed—the fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free—free to the God of Heaven according to the Bible. Were it not for this, in vain were all their sufferings and bloodshed to subjugate this new world; if we their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But, may it please your worship, permit me to inquire once more, for what are these men tried? For what? This paper, as for preaching the gospel of the Savior of Adam's fallen race." And, in tones of thunder, he exclaimed: "If I have not mistaken, the indictment charges that they, in a slow, dignified manner, lifted his eyes to heaven, and waved the indictment around his head. The court and audience were now wrought up to the pitch of excitement. The face of the prosecuting attorney was palid and ghastly, and he appeared unconscious that his whole frame was agitated with emotion. The judge, in a tremulous voice, put an end to the scene, now becoming excessively painful, by the authoritative declaration, "shut up, discharge these men."

**EDITING A NEWSPAPER.**—The National Intelligencer, itself a model, gives the following account of the duties of an editor: "Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its Editor, by the quantity of editorial matter which it contains. It is a constructive, an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily, columns of words—words upon words and all subjects. His ideas may flow in 'one weak, wacky, everlasting flood,' and his command of language may be so strong that he string them together, like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre affair for its readers. There are times when the toil of such a man is the labor, disservice were now wrought out by the day's 'loaded matter' over so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and his duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a husband a system of agriculture, or an organ to argue or display! Indeed, the main writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The editor is not content to write, but he must be able to employ in selecting is far more important; and the tact of a good editor is better shown in his selection of matter by any thing else; and that, we all know, is the happy duty. As we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—it is temper—the uniformity of its course—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully upon a paper the attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how he can find time or room 'to write at all.'"

### INTERESTING MEMORIAL FROM THE WIDOW OF ROBT. GRAY.

Mr. Whitrow of Boston submitted to the House on Monday the following memorial: To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: I, the undersigned, widow of Robert Gray, respectfully

give its present name to the "Columbian" and "The Nation." That your petitioner was left a widow nearly forty years ago, with four young daughters, and without adequate means for their education and support. That she has struggled thus far through life amidst great difficulties and severe trials, and in her advanced age is still in circumstances requiring the strictest economy. That her daughters are yet living, and three of them are now married, and one is a captain in the navy. That your petitioner was in the naval service of his country during a part of the war of the Revolution, but that your petitioner is unable to bear the existing laws to enable her to be placed upon the list of United States' pensioners, "the act" granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows and for other purposes," providing only for widows whose marriage took place before the first of January, 1794, and her marriage having taken place in the month of February, 1794. That neither her late husband during his lifetime, nor his family since his decease, have received the slightest pecuniary benefit from the grant discovery herein referred to; and your petitioner now, for the first time, appeals to the justice of your country with confidence; that, at the moment when your honorable body is spreading before the world the claims of the United States to a vast territory of immense value, she founds her petition, to a great extent, upon a discovery made by the energy and perseverance of one of her citizens, the family of that citizen will not be suffered, for their humble request, to go without any remuneration; but that your honorable body will make such provision as a sense of justice and the honor of the nation seem to require for her aged widow and unprotected daughters of the man who first unfurled the flag of our country upon the "great river of the west," and who was the first to bear this flag in triumph round the world. With due respect,

MARTHA GRAY.  
Boston, Jan. 17, 1846.

From the Union, (formerly Washington Globe), Nov. 6, 1846.

### OREGON.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition to purchase the Oregon territory, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the United States and Great Britain, that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the United States or to England. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French journal in New York, the "Courrier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiments of a comparatively distant third party. "Let not the Americans," says the "Courrier," be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to gain time. Of what interest to her the purchase of a few years in Oregon? What she desires is a permanent position on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not lose the chance of this hazardous proposition, unless the course of the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if we have not the weight of her gold shipped by her, it will be in her favor. Her doubtful balance of decision, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphasized by the agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, (the Hudson Bay Company) is but too manifest. It is not a mere question of time, such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that any such proposition is so manifestly unjust, and so manifestly has ever been, and will be, submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognizes them, protect them, establish communities, and extend to them a participation of our own free republican government.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 29.  
AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, the following resolutions, offered by senator Allen, of Ohio, were taken up. Motion was made to refer them to a committee on Foreign Affairs. After considerable discussion, the vote was taken, and the result was 28 yeas to 21 nays; so they were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. **Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.** That the recent manifestations of a disposition by certain Powers of Europe to interfere in the political arrangements of this continent, with a view to the enforcement of the European principle of the "balance of power" upon the independent nations of America, having made it in his judgment the duty of the President to call the attention of Congress to this subject in his annual message, and to announce, on the part of the United States, the counter principle of non-intervention, it is the judgment of Congress, that the announcement thus made by the President was demanded by the nature of the case, and that the interference would inevitably expose the relations of peace now subsisting between the old world and the new.

That Congress, thus concurring with the President, and sensible that this subject has been forced upon the attention of the U. S. by recent events so significant of the future of the world, and that the Government longer to remain silent, without appearing ready to submit to and even invite the enforcement of this dangerous doctrine, do hereby solemnly declare, that the European world, the unstable resolution of the U. S. to adhere to and to enforce the principle that any effort of the Powers of Europe to interfere in the political arrangements of the independent nations of America, or further to extend the European system of government upon this continent by the establishment of new colonies, would be a direct interference with the independence of the nations, and dangerous to the liberties of the people of America; and therefore, would incur, as by the laws of nations, the just and severe reprobation of the prompt resistance of the United States.

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?"

Extract from a Letter to James K. Polk, Jan. 3, 1846.  
"All Europe has found out who James K. Polk is, and none can answer that question now more fully than Mr. Balcanquhall, of France. He is a man of great power, and great influence, and great excitement against the government of Louis Philippe, and the French people are apprehending that Quilès, has, by his foolish policy, united the interests of England and America; that France is to be shut out of America, in consequence of her odious theory of a 'balance of power' there. To save Guizot, it is understood the British Ministry have been importuned to insert the 'balance of power' in the Queen's speech. But will they? Looking at their present position, the fiercely violent of the British press, pro-poly, and the interest England has in cultivating intimate relationship with America, Robert Brough has been great efforts to injure themselves by boldness in his absurd position. The transfer of the American commercial friendship from France to England, will open a new era upon the States, by directing the English emigration to the new States—emigrants who can speak the language and enter into the sympathies of the people, as they reach America. But even this is not enough, any further emigration from this country to America. All are wanted in Algeria, where he has passed a new and fruitful course of life. It is now the cry of the French emigrant, while every means is being used to cry down America. France is aiming at the conquest of Africa. Egypt is included, and her colonies may yet embrace the Holy Land, as well as the Suez route to India and China. England sees it, but she sees too, that the empire of France is going to be the continent; that steam is to revolutionize the trade of the world; that America is to be the center of the Indian and China trade, as France is the center of the European trade. Half century has expired—that has passed in America, have the keys to the world's treasure, and that without their support and assistance, the empire of power must terminate within a hundred years."